# NEW YORK HERALD

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Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.—Matinee at 2 P. M.;
closes at 4:30 P. M. BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. - CHARITY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:20 °. M. Mr. Clark, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

Eighth avenue and Iwentythird street.—HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL and VARIETY ENTERTAIN-MENT. Regims at 7:45 P. M.; closes at 10:43 P. M. Mr. G. L. Pox. Matince at 1:36 P. M. THEATRE CONIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway. - VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8
2. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—CHESNEY WOLD, at 7:45 P M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mme. Fauny Janausches. Mannee at 1:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN THEATRE, Washington street, Brooklyn.-LADY OF LYONS, and Farce, at 8 P. M.: closes at 11 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. J. W. Wheelock. Mattinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Proadway and Thirteenth street.—HEIR-AT-LAW, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys Lewis. Matinee at 12 OP. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Fourteenth street.—Strakosch Italian Opera Troupe—
Naumee at 2 P. M.—LUCIA. Nilsson, Capoul, Maurel.
8 P. M. closes at 10 30 P. M.—Philharmonic Concert. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.— VAUDEVILLE and NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:35 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matines at 1:20 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Irving place,—EINGERADE
DEE KAUFMANN, at S P. M.; closes at II P. M.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE,
opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—DONALD McKAY, at 8 P.
M. closes at II P. M. Oliver Doud Byron. Matinee at 2
V.

BOWERY THEATRE,
BOWERY -UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, and VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Begins at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M.

No. 585 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 7:40 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Miss Jennie Hughes. Matince at 2 P. M. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—DAVY CROCKETT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Frank Mayo. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LYCRUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue —French Opera
Bouffe—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:45 P. M. Mile. Marie Alince. Matince at 1:30

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 BOWERY. -VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-third s.reet, near Sixth avenue,—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c., at 5 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matines at

Broadway, corner of thirty-fifth street,—PARIS BY MOONLIGHT, at 1 P. M.; closes at 5 P. M.; same at 7 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.

### TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, March 14, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-da, will be cold, cloudy and windy.

IT WOULD BE GRATIFYING if Massachusetts rose above partisan considerations and sent Mr. Charles Francis Adams to the United States Senate.

CHARTY.-Our -ports continue to detail the work of charity; but, though spring is near at hand, the severity of the weather and the sufferings of the poor admonish the charitable that it is not yet time to relinquish the work of investigation and relief

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. - OUR news columns this morning show that the antiliquor movement is still full of life and energy. We print an interview which one of our reporters had with Dr. Dio Lewis. We

A New Point .- Our colored friends over in Brooklyn do not seem to have a happy time in their religious affairs. The pastor of the Bridge street church insists that those who come to pray must remain until the services are over, and that those who do not come in time cannot be admitted. The point is a new one, and much may be said on both sides of

More Money.-The Board of Apportionment yesterday directed the Comptroller to issue three hundred thousand dollars Assessment bonds to pay contractors and laborers, and additional bonds for the Croton departments. We cannot but regard this whole plan of municipal financial legislation as so many leaps in the dark, and we are not without hopes that we shall have a government some time which will pay its way as it goes and find a way to raise the money without a resort

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—The bungling legislation at Albany has another illustration in the decision of Judge Robinson yesterday in a case brought in the name of the Commissioners of Excise against unlicensed liquor dealers. The Court decided that the Board has no authority to sue, and so it seems there are no penalties for selling liquor without a license in this city. This is as near the millennium as most of our liquor dealers could desire.

A TERRIBLE RUMOR. - And now comes a terrible rumor from Albany that it is proposed to abolish the fees of some of our city officesto give the Sheriff twenty-five thousand dollars a year, the County Clerk fifteen thousand dollars, and the Register fifteen thousand dollars. If measures like this are passed we shall have these offices vacated, the public service will be arrested, and condemned murderers will escape hanging because there will be no one to hang them. What will become of our liberties and civilization, of Tammany Hall, if these atrocious propositions are not crushed out promptly?

Germany and France-The Nemests Victory and Conquest.

"Between State and State," says Moltke, "there is no arbiter but power." This is the law as Germany has made it, with particular reference to her present relations to France. It is not historically a general truth that peace and security depend upon strength in war, and there is even better authority than Solomon for the view that a nation which has no other guarantee against its enemies but "les gros batailons" is on the edge of the abyss. But it is the soldier's view, and so comes naturally from Moltke, who concerns himself only with the strictly military side of political problems, and perhaps like Napoleon regards the moral forces of the world as the

trash of the "ideologists." In the strict line of his science, therefore, the chief captain of the German Emperor lays it down that the first necessity in the State is that its existence shall be secured against the foreigner, and secured by the maintenance of a military power that shall prove a practical obstacle to the enemies' attempts; and the greater a State is the greater it seems to him is the need of this. "Small States can entrust themselves to neutrality and international guarantees, but a great State exists only in itself and out of its own power. and fulfils the object of its existence when it is determined and prepared to assert its existence, its freedom and its right." This, of course, will cost money-money that might otherwise be spared to the people to make them happier, to beautify their homes, to render it possible that they should have homes in the dear Fatherland, and prevent them wandering away to the wilderness of America because Germany they cannot get even bread and beer; but, says the illustrious conqueror in many desperate battles, we cannot spare the people this money-we must wring it from their little savings, tear it out of their hearts, if need be, by our taxation machinery-because just over yonder is the enemy, always on the alert, looming loweringly and threateningly upon us, hoping to come down one of these days in a way to which the coming down of the Assyrian was nonsense, and it he should come and we should not be ready for the occasion one campaign might lose us more than the savings of a generation; for we have taught the enemy to the utmost the doctrine of force-that there is no generosity, no human forbearance, no moral relation or interdependence of nations, but that whoever can crush must crush; wherefore it is wise to take special pains that this lesson shall never come home o us like a toast presented on the for-

eign bayonet. For Germany, therefore, there is no reduction of taxes. It must support an army of four hundred thousand men as a peace force, only to be ready in case the Frenchmen come. It must not only support this by vote of money from year to year, but it must vote the existence of such an army, "once for all;" write it down as a permanency in the laws that Germany sustains four hundred thousand soldiers, and that a perpetual provision is made in the tax lists for money enough to keep them in condition, since to discuss the army year by year, and have it in doubt regularly whether the appropriations will not be lessened, would place "military matters in a constant state of uncertainty. and that might entail inconceivable calamity. Does Germany want to know why she must keep up such a force? . The information is before her. France has an active force of one million two hundred thousand men and a reserve of one million more. Before the late war she had one hundred and sixteen regiments of infantry, now she has one hundred and fifty-two, and instead of her former one hundred and fifty-nine batteries of artillery she has three hundred and twenty-three. She went into eight corps d'armée, now she of has nineteen. If Germany spends a hundred million thalers on her military organization France will spend one hundred and seventy million on hers.

It is a rivalry of energetic preparation for war. Germany must keep up. France is rich and Germany is poor; France is resolute, persistent, intense in her purpose; Germany would like repose and peace and quiet and the contented enjoyment of her laurels. It commend the interview to our readers, but we is therefore a contest that reverses the relaare pleased to allow them to come to their own tions held by the two Powers in the battles and sieges of the war; but Germany has no escape from it; she must keep on; and her conquest becomes a sort of financial and social Nemesis. The series of wonderful victories of which she availed herself to exhibit an arrogance of demeanor and an intolerance of difference never seen elsewhere in modern times-triumphs that she would have rolled as a sweet morsel in her mouth-threaten to become wormwood on her tongue.

France, indeed, may look upon herself as already half revenged, and may fairly doubt whether she is not now more fortunate in her failures than her enemy in his successes. Germany cannot free herself from the thraldom of the obligations imposed by her conquest, and a poor country and a penurious people are burdened to the limit of endurance by the requirements of a false position; while France, with the worst behind her, is animated with a patriotic purpose, and thrusts her teeming abundance into the hands of a government that she trusts may prepare a future equal to her aspirations. If the bully of the school could not retain his ascendancy over some particular tough customer by merely thrashing him, but were compelled to hold him down and sit on him through the whole term, what would he do in case some other boy should deem it a fair occasion for the readjustment of an old account? If her victories in France have had no more satisfactory result for Germany than thus to keep her standing forever on her guard against the nightmare of possibilities from over the French frontier it is clear that her neighbors, who have had apprehensions, were troubled with vain fears. If she covets the Baltic provinces she must possess her soul in patience; for should she only look that way France will be on the alert. Should Germany care to adjust a little her seacoast at the expense of Holland or Denmark, or to indulge any little fancy of that nature, her obligations over the Rhine will make the temptation only the draught of Tantalus. With such conditions present it is not strange that Moltke, as the leader of military

thought, expresses so earnestly the German

aspiration for peace, and the other soldiers,

as shown in our letter to-day on the subject, so generally echo his utterance. But it would have been better for Germany, perhaps, if her great soldiers had wished for peace when her victory over France had accomplished at Sedan the legitimate objects of the war, and before the advantage was pushed to its semibarbarous extreme as a gratification of national passions and the antipathies of race, and even the indulgence of an avaricious government greed for crushing indemnities.

There is, perhaps, for Germany and the German people even a graver side to this subject-the universal and inevitable other side of the medal of military greatness. Germans are lovers of freedom, and all have aspired to see their country free and well governed under liberal institutions. All, however, or the more thoughtful, have assented that unity must come first; that to have the Fatherland one country was a necessary precedent to having it a free country. In the national war they saw Germany melted in the fire of battle and flowing into the mould as a nation; the common land, the common country, the single heritage of every German. But how does the case stand now with freedom? France by her attitude only compels the maintenance of the military system and seems to justify its existence in the eyes of the German people, and the military system renders impossible any political progress or melioration. France is a pretext to the German autocrat that serves to excuse his exactions from the people, and these very exactions serve to crush out the popular hope. Germany's conquest of France was, therefore, only the first link in the chain that she herself is to be held down with. All this is a very old story. Every nation that conquers its neighbors and so builds up a great military power becomes itself ultimately a mere dependency of that Power, and Germany seems unlikely to be an exception.

Broadway and Broadway Railroads.

It is reported from Albany that the proposition to authorize the Seventh Avenue Company to lay rails on Broadway to the Battery is supported by half the property owners on Broadway. We do not know how true this may be; for in nothing is there less certainty than in statements of this sort from Albany; but it seems not improbable that this may really represent the late perceptions of owners of Broadway property. For a great many years the project to put a horse railroad in Broadway came up regularly every winter, and every winter the owners of Broadway property fought it very desperately and always won. In Broadway-in the present condition and strange history of the streetwe can see now very clearly the result of not having a railroad there; and it may be an interesting topic for the fancy to turn over what might have been the result if a railroad had been built from Twenty-third street to the City Hall. say twenty years ago. Stewart's retail store might still have been at Chambers street. Broadway was then a splendid centre of retail trade all the way down to Chambers street, and if its great shops had been made readily and pleasantly accessible they might have retained their position and supremacy. As it is the seat of the yardstick empire has moved from between Chambers and Grand streets to between Fourteenth and Twenty-third; and that upper part of Broadway has gained greatly at the expense of the lower part, while whole streets in other places are filled with trades that might have remained on the line of the great street, but were compelled to follow the people, simply because the owners of Broadway property were short-sighted enough to do their utmost to defeat any scheme that would have made it easy for people to get to the Broadway stores. Will the building of a railroad in Broadway revive that street as the centre of the retail commerce in costly articles? Assuredly not. journey to get to the finest shops rather than take to the new ones that come up near them, they will not make a journey for new ones when the best are already just at hand. Now, also, other schemes are in the air. People want to have their business ten miles away from their homes and go to these by steam, and this will produce altogether new combinations. Indeed, rapid transit, properly operated, will so revolutionize the whole commercial and social organization of our city that one can scarcely see through the kaleidoscope of possibilities just what will be the fate of our great avenue.

TROUBLE IN NEW ENGLAND. - Another irrepressible conflict seems to have broken out in New England. The morocco dressers of Lynn, Mass., have resolved that they will not employ workmen who contribute to support other workmen on a strike. Now, while we think that some of our most intelligent and industrious artisans engage in strikes heedlessly, we think, in this case, the employers have assumed untenable ground. When a workman finishes his work it is no business of his employer as to what use he makes of his wages. When employers begin any process of unusual inquiry or intimidation they lose the respect of workmen and ultimately all power over them. But, after all, is it not possible to agree upon some plan of arbitration or conference that will make these collisions

THE CASE OF MR. TWEED .- The friends of Mr. Tweed do not mean that he shall remain quietly in his prison home. A motion was nade yesterday to transfer him from the Penitentiary to the County Jail. It was averred that Judge Davis, in his tumultuous address sentencing Tweed, mentioned the "County Jail" as the place of confinement, and that after the Court adjourned he directed it to be changed to the Penitentiary. Mr. Tweed now demands that he be taken to the "County Jail," as was directed orally in the sentence. The District Attorney contends that the Court can change the place of punishment at discretion, and that Judge Davis simply exercised this privilege in sending Mr. Tweed to Blackwell's Island. The point is a new one, and Judge Brady has reserved his

ANOTHER STRIFE. -- And now the Pope insists upon having a difficulty with Austria. The other day we read that the Emperor had indicated his purpose to resist the ultramontane pretensions of the Roman clergy. Now the Pope commands his bishops to oppose the imperial ecclesiastical laws. So that His Holiness has another irrepressible conflict on in a series of tempests.

Sumner and Fillmore.

The grave has just closed over one American

statesman and is about to close upon anotherupon one whose career was beginning as the other's ended. Millard Fillmore and Charles Sumner, not unlike in many respects-in their generous love of culture and that ease of manner, wanting in too many of our leading men, which gave to their lives the beauty of repose-were yet so different that there was only retirement for the one and battle for the other. Fillmore was the apostle of conciliation; Sumner the embodiment of irreconcilability. The former for twenty years represented the compromising spirit of the North. But that he was a man of compromises the whig party would have been an anti-slavery party from its advent to power. It had in it the anti-slavery spirit deeply grounded, and without this it was as mere incheate organization. Mr. Fillmore crushed this spirit out, and by the compromises of his administration handed it completely bound to its enemies. He was at heart perhaps as much of an anti-slavery man as Mr. Sumner; but his temper was different, and to the widely divergent temperaments of the two men the difference in their careers was attributable. If Fillmore, as the leader of the House in the Twenty-seventh Congress, had made his party anti-slavery, he might never have been President, but he would have made Sumner's career impossible. As it happened, Sumner's genius fitted the sphere which Fillmore's temper made for him. As we said before, the career of the one began where that of the other ended. The era of compromises was succeeded by the sterner era of antagonism. Charles Sumner buckled on his armor to overthrow the work to which Millard Fillmore had given all his public career, and now, when the nation mourns these two men, laid in their graves almost at the same time, each of them spotless in his fame, it sees in the story of their lives the feelings which swayed the American people in the decade preceding and the decade following the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Now that the era of compromises and the era of agitation and battle have both passed away the country ought to find perfect peace. What is most needed now is rest. That rest comes not after all these fifty years of diverse politics, dating from the Missouri Compromise, is explained by that state of facts which left both Sumner and Fillmore after the war without a party. New men had come upon the field, thrown upon the surface by the Rebellion as the sea throws up débris after a storm. The generals in Congress and in the custom houses and in the other places of civil administration are mostly bad men, the fruits of the war. Though they fought on one side or the other in the civil strife they had no part in those nobler contests which Sumner and Fillmore shared, and which led to the strife. Unlike the statesmen we mourn to-day, they went into the battles without convictions and came out of them without principles. There is no peace or rest because the demoralization and corruption incident to the war have not yet passed away. But there is ground for hope for the future in the heartfelt tributes everywhere paid to the memory of the two dead statesmen. That these men differed so widely in the spirit that animated them in their public conduct there is all the more reason to be hopeful. Representing the dominating statesmanship of two epochs, both within the experience of the generation of statesmen now passing away, they were blameless in their lives and are honored in their deaths. But while we have no blame for Fillmore the conciliatory or Sumner the irreconcilable, we find, in the study of their careers, in the passions which swayed them and the motives which prompted them, a lesson which the country greatly needs to learn. Though posterity will fix to which belongs the For, though people will make a moderate greater glory and fix it in Mr. Sumner's favor, they are each, as men, held blameless. What they did is in the past and belongs to history; but the lessons of all history are the legacies of the present. If we carefully study the decades in which these men exerted their greatest influence we shall see how dead is the dead past, and that the method of each has something for imitation. In both Sumner and Fillmore are worthy models, and if the beauty of their lives is impressed upon the country; if their integrity, their earnestness and their honor exert the power these ought to exert we shall soon be freed from the unworthy men who have usurped public positions and disgraced and dishonored the American name.

#### Bill for the Protection of Factory Children. The State Legislature has passed a bill for

the protection of factory children, which deserves emphatic approval. It is short and simple, so that both employers and employed can easily understand its provisions. A large section of the community will no doubt be somewhat surprised to learn that it is necessary to forbid by special law the employment of children under ten years of age in factories or to prevent children under fourteen working more than ten hours a day. Yet there must be in this free and highly civilized State an obnoxious organization of child labor which renders public enactments necessary. The mere suggestion of these facts opens the way to speculation on the vast amount of poverty and wretchedness which must exist unknown and unsuspected by the well-to-do classes. Whatever legislation can accomplish in the direction of ameliorating the condition of the poor ought to be done, but the child workers have a peculiar claim on the protection of the law. Unable to defend themselves from injustice, it becomes doubly the duty of our lawmakers to regard them with paternal care as those into whose hands this generation must entrust the destinies of the country. If the present law has one defect it is that it does not go far enough. We should have liked to see some provision made for the education of the children, as is done in similar cases both in Belgium and England. Experience teaches that it is not enough to supply schools—the law must go further, and compel the attendance of the children. Some very scrupulous people object to this being done, because it would be an interference with personal liberty. It is needless to say that the men who hold this doctrine are not the best friends of the masses. nor those who seek to elevate them in the scale of civilization and intelligence. We have already too much liberty for ignorance

dren's bill is an interference with the rights of feeble the children of the poor; but the public will approve of it. And if the members of the Legislature would undertake to enforce the education of the poor children the public would lend their hearty support to the

The Pennsylvania's Storm-The Proper March Routes Across the Atlantic.

The terrific hurricanes recently encountered by the Atlantic steamships, while not unusual at this season, may well convey some instructive lessons to their captains. The storm in which the Pennsylvania came so near foundering is a striking illustration of the perils that beset the ship tracks now in use between America and Europe. It appears from the Pennsylvania's log that she ran into the storm in latitude 46 deg. 37 min. north, longitude 31 deg. 46 min. west, and her barometer fell to 27.90. Fortunately, this intelligence is supplemented by the report of the steamship Donau, whose commander reports what must have been the same tempest, for, the day after the terrible calamity experienced on board the Pennsylvania, the Donau, on the 28th of February, in latitude 49 deg. 35 min. north, longitude 20 deg. 43 min. met the centre of the gale which, at midnight on the 27th, had well nigh engulfed the Pennsylvania. The storm centre, therefore, was evidently moving in a southwest to northeast direction, and is, doubtless, the same cyclone which disabled the Wisconsin, the Andes and other steamships then crossing. Instead of presenting an anomaly in

respect to its track, this destructive meteor has illustrated the reasoning we have before employed in favor of the European steamers selecting a more southerly spring route. The Pennsylvania and Donau were both on high parallels and in the most eligible positions for receiving the most merciless blows of the hurricane. It is true we have not, even in this century, so fully investigated the great ocean thoroughfare between the Old and New worlds as to locate the safest routes of navigation. But there is no question in the minds of the ablest marine physicists that for every mile of latitude a ship sails to the northward after passing the tradewind belt her perils, at this season, are seriously augmented. Had the Pennsylvania been on a more southerly route it is probable she would have escaped the storm centre through which she passed, or, at any rate, have felt its force greatly mitigated. One or two legrees of latitude would have put her on the exterior or circumference of the storm, where the seas are less confused and not so high and the winds much more easily withstood.

The cyclones which cross the Atlantic at this time of year, so far as any investigations show, have a marked inclination toward the northeast and the higher parallels. That their circumferential westerly winds do not sweep the seas south of 45 deg. north latitude in such overwhelming fury is pretty conclusively shown by the fact that the Azores are not ravaged by March and April tempests, which would surely be the case if these storms did not pursue a northerly pathway. The wind charts for March show a marked difference in the proportion of gales north of 45 deg, and south of that line, amounting to thirty per cent in favor of the latter district. The facts and data of Atlantic meteorology, as well as the general principles of meteorological science, all appear to prove that for the spring the safest track from Europe to America is to cross the meridian of 30 deg. at or nothing to the north of 45 deg. latitude, and thence to gain and keep the parallel of the desired American port as comfort and safety, with much saving of the coal and machinery of the steamship. This approximates the route which all experience has proved best for sailing vessels in March, and which is their regular course. The difference in miles is not more than a hundred and fifty in thirty-one hundred, or, theoretically, a difference of twelve hours in time, while, really, time would be saved by the safer route.

Mr. SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.—The Springfield Republican names Mr. Dawes, Governor Bullock, Judge Hoar, Charles Francis Adams and Henry L. Pierce as the list of candidates from whom Mr. Sumner's successor will probably be chosen. Three of these men have little chance, so that Governor Bullock, being the least objectionable to General Butler, may defeat Mr. Dawes. This would be only a repetition of the result last year, when Mr. Boutwell was chosen.

DAVIS AND BLISS .- Informers have ever been looked upon as rather a nasty kind of people, not to be touched without defilement. The examination of Jayne and his friends has certainly produced some startling developments; but the charge made by Mr. Bliss against Judge Davis took the public somewhat by surprise. The Judge replies by a card, in which he gives to the allegations of Mr. Bliss the lie courteous, and as Judge Davis declares his intention to appear before the investigating committee to rebut the charge we are likely to have a sharp interchange of courtesies among the friends of the administration. It is the old story about people quarrelling over the spoils.

RAPID TRANSIT.-From Albany we learn that a warehousing company is proposed, with fifteen millions of dollars capital, for the purpose of building a railway and fireproof warehouses. There is another company, with a capital of twenty-five millions of dollars. which proposes to do the same things. We do not think much of the measures; but anything that looks to rapid transit and keeps up agitation on the subject will, in the end, be an advantage to the city.

THE PENSION LAWS .- It will create some surprise that the House of Representatives has, in a spasm of liberality, extended the operation of the Pension laws, applying to those maimed in the war of 1812, to all persons, howsoever wounded and whatever their term of service. We hope this bill will pass the Senate, and also the other bills having a wider application. Commendable clauses provide that helpless survivors shall have \$50 per month, instead of \$31 25 as heretofore; that hand, and seems resolved to leave the world and vice, and whatever tends to limit the area the loss of an arm at or above the elbow shall of ignorance ought to be welcomed by the entitle the soldier to \$24 a month; that when

friends of popular government. This chil- | a widow remarries or dies the pension shalf go to the dependent father, mother or other se fish manufacturers to overwork and en- relative; and that pensioners who have lost an eye shall be paid \$30 to provide for an artificial one. It is about time that the American people should express their substantial gratitude to those who saved the national honor and the public credit.

#### A Triumph of Justice.

The sentence of King for the murder of O'Neil should not pass without a word of comment. After an unusual time for reflection the jury found a verdict of murder in the second degree. We must attribute this partly to the firmness of Judge Brady, who rightly took the ground that, after a trial as thorough as that of King, a jury should be able to come to a conclusion.

There can be no doubt that if ever a man committed a murder in the first degree that man is King. There was no extenuating circumstance. His defence was disbelieved; and when we consider this defence we shall see that we have reached a new stage in our jurisprudence. King averred that O'Neil had assailed him in his house by invading his home. Although there was no evidence that O'Neil had actually dishonored him, it was shown that King believed so, and that this belief acted upon his mind so as to induce frenzy or insanity. Heretofore, notably in the cases of Hiscock and MacFarland, it was virtually alleged that a man had only to suppose that another man had dishonored him to justify highway assassination. In the MacFarland case this was practically the defence. There we saw Mac-Farland try to kill his victim on one occasion, and finally succeed some time later. Mac-Farland was released because the jury held that his mind had been unsettled by many sorrows and that he had become an irresponsible being. Time has failed to approve that verdict, because the doctrine accepted by the MacFarland jury virtually made every suspicious and unhappily wedded citizen his own executioner.

In the King case we had the same tactics as in the MacFarland trial. King had as much reason to become "insane" as MacFarland. But Judge Brady gave the law a strict application, and the jury found that, no matter what a man's grievance was, he had no immunity to commit murder. This we regard as a real triumph of justice. Furthermore, under our new law we have practically abolished capital punishment. When a jury can fall back upon imprisonment for life it will hesitate to condemn a man to death. In the case of Walworth and King the murder was of the first degree if it was of any degree. The temptation to shrink from the awful responsibility of sending a man to the gallows will induce our juries to retreat on the second MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LIBERAL PARTY.-

We now understand Mr. Gladstone's position. He has accepted the responsibility which belongs to his name and which is inseparable from his great services. He has issued his customary note, requesting the presence of his supporters on the occasion of the reopening of Parliament. His letter to Earl Granville, however, is a much more important document than his customary note to his supporters. The Earl Granville letter reveals the man, and it reveals also the sentiments of the liberal leaders generally. This letter, which has found its way into print, is a feeler, and, regarding it in that light, it must be admitted to be admirably adapted to its purpose. Mr. Gladstone puts his case in the hands of his friends. He is willing to retire for a time and to return in 1875 if his services as leader are called for. His letter to Earl Granville will compel the liberal party to soon as possible. Were such a line adopted | decide as to a programme and as to a leader. for the spring months and February we be- What the decision may be we know not. It lieve it would insure quicker trips, greater | will not surprise us, however, to learn that Mr. Gladstone is to remain at his post as the recognized chief of a powerful opposition.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

A. Tough, United States Marshal, is a Fort Smith (Ark.) federal officer. Brigham Young has laid up \$7,000,000 in treasure

in the Bank of England. Assemblyman H. G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie.

is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain McMickan, of the steamship Calabria, is quartered at the Brevoort House. Congressman Thomas Swann, of Maryland, is

stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Dewitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, N. Y., is regis-tered at the Metropolitan Notel.

Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, has declared himself anew in favor of woman suffrage. Rev. Dr. M. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam, Hol land, has apartments at the Everett House.

At Omaha a major has by the aid of a parson

changed Miss Seequence into Mrs. Major Plush. The Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, French Minister to Engiand, gets a salary of £8,000 a year. of the Revenue, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue

Miss Georgie Trotter has been trotted out for member of the Bloomington (Iil.) Board of Educa-

Miss Shears is the fashion editress of a Chicago daily, and she and the paste pot are on affections

Rev. Mr. Carnage, of Pittsburg, encourages the anti-rum crusaders to make him known among the supporters of the spirituous demon.

Governor Davis, of Minnesota, does not want to

be classed among salary-grabbers, and refuses to approve a proposition to increase his salary.

State Senators George B. Bradley, D. H. Cole, Charles Kellogg and J. H. Selkreg arrived from Albany last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Alderman Mulialy has been in the St. Louis Com-

mon Council for two years, and has never had a black eye. He refers to the fact with pardonable Captain Stephen Trowbridge, now living at Mil-

ford, Conn., is ninety-three years old, and has made 100 trips across the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Liverpool.

The rumor that Kossuth is living in poverty in

Turin is untrue. He is in good circumstances. having a pension from the Italian government. His sons also have good positions as engineers.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

sailing of the Powhatan and Canonicus for Key West.

The United States steamer Powhatan and monitor Canonicus sailed from Savannah yester-

day for Key West. Arrival of the Brooklyn at Havans

HAVANA, March 13, 1874. The United States man-of-war Brooklyn arrived here to-day.

## ARMY INTELLIGENCE

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1874. Captain Frederick W. Coleman, of the Fifteenth